RAISE ONE CROP AFTER ANOTHER

Garden Plot Should Be Kept Busy by Successive Plantings of Different Vegetables.

COMPANION CROPPING URGED

Maximum Production Can Only Be Obtained by Careful Study and Strict Attention to Various Little Details.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Southern gardens begin to look seedy about June 10, gardens in the Middle states section are in the height of their glory, and the New England gardens are just getting well started. It seems to be a forgone conclusion on the part of the most persons throughout the Southern states that vegetable gardens can be grown only in the spring and in the fall, with a few chance hardy crops during the winter.

The farmer of the middle section plants his spring garden, then gets busy with farm crops, and very little further attention is given the garden, unless the work is done by the women. In the New England states and parts of the Northwest where the growing season is quite short only one crop of most vegetables can be grown. In the middle section, however, two crops can often be grown on the same land, and, more important still, a continuous supply of peas, beans, sweet corn, and a number of other vegetables can be had by making successive plantings.

Grow One Crop After Another.

The garden is generally the richest spot of ground on the farm, and for that reason should be expected to produce more than any other similar area. To get maximum production, however, it is necessary to keep the land busy all the time. This can be done two ways; first by companion cropping, and, second, by following one crop with another or successive planting.

Companion Cropping Peas and Potatoes in the Home Garden

There are a number of crops that lend themselves to companion cropping. For example, where onion sets are planted in rows, say 18 inches between the rows, a row of radishes, spinach, or lettuce can be drilled between the rows of onions and be off the ground before the onions need the space. Spinach, radishes, early beets, or turnips can be planted between carrots, parsnips, and salsify. A crop of snap beans can frequently be grown between the rows of tomatoes. Radish seeds may often be planted alongside a row of peas, the radishes being pulled and out of the way before the peas begin to climb the trellis or brush provided for their support or to spread over the ground. A little later in the season sweet corn or late cabbage can be planted between the rows of early Irish potatoes and make considerable of a start before the Irish potatoes are dug.

In the middle section, early peas may be followed by late cabbage, late potatoes, late snap beans, beets, or turnips. Early Irish potatoes may be followed by turnips, late snap beans, or by late sweet corn.

Plan Fall Gardens.

Fall gardens should in no case be overlooked, especially from the Middle states southward. Plantings of practically all the early spring vegetables may be made from July to September, according to locality, and be brought to maturity before early autumn frosts. By proper attention to the garden, fresh vegetables may be had through a period of about 10 months of the year in the extreme south and for about 7 months in the middle section. The season for the New England and northwestern sections is necessarily much more limited, but even here the efficiency of a garden can be greatly increased by a careful study and attention to the matter of companion cropping and successive plantings of certain vegetables.

FURNISH DUCKS WITH SHADE

Protection Must Be Given to Fowls During Warm Summer Weather —Avoid Cold Water.

Ducks should have plenty of shade during the warm summer weather. Do not give very cold water. Remove the cornmeal from their feed. Bran is good; bran and potatoes make an excellent mixture. Provide an abundance of green material, such as vegetables, green grass and such feeds.

VARIETY OF FOOD ESSENTIAL

Hens Will Not Thrive and Lay Well Unless Furnished With Different Kinds of Feed.

Hens, to thrive and lay well, must have a variety of food, and they must have it clean and in a sanitary condition. The idea of shutting poultry up in small quarters and scattering the feed around in dirty places, then expecting good results, is simply ridiculous.

To Control Grasshappers.

Plowing roadsides, fencerows and headlands is the cheapest method of controlling grasshoppers. A large percentage of the hoppers hatch each year from these roadsides, fencerows and headlands.

Mulching Potatoes.

It is doubtful if it pays to mulch potatoes when everything is taken into consideration. The mulching, however, will increase the yield somewhat and will result in a better quality of potatoes produced.

CONSERVING MANURE HELPS CROP YIELDS

Efficient Method Used By Pennsylvania Farmers.

Walled Enclosures Adjacent to Stables, Often Paved With Flagstones, Save Valuable Elements Needed by Soil.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers in some parts of eastern Pennsylvania, notably in Chester county, have been saving barnyard manure in walled enclosures adjacent to the stables, often paved with flagstones, for more than a century. The value of this efficiency has been shown

Piling Manure in This Manner Permits the Rain to Wash Out Its Fertilizing Elements.

in an investigation embracing the standards of management on ten farms selected by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in the region mentioned, and the results are embodied in Farmers' Bulletin 978, which may be had free upon application to the division of publications.

The bulletin shows that the average yield of corn for the state is 42.50 bushels an acre, while on the ten selected farms it is 85.50 bushels; the average wheat yield for the state is 18 bushels and for the ten farms 29.75; hay average for the state is 1.43 tons an acre and for the ten farms 2.65 tons; while the three farms that grew oats produced an average of 45 bushels an acre as compared with the state average of 33.10 bushels.

A survey of 378 farms in Chester county on which exceptionally high standards of management are maintained, including close attention to handling of barnyard manure, showed an average corn yield of 65.3 bushels; wheat 24.8, and oats 41.6. The comparatively high yields in Chester county, the specialists say, cannot be credited entirely to the way in which manure is handled, because the soil in that county is much better than the state's average soil, but special attention to manure and its conservation has been an outstanding feature of that county's farming.

COST OF PRODUCTION VARIES

Specialists Point Out Fallacy of Considering Average as Basis for Figuring.

The fact that there is a wide variation on individual farms in the cost of producing any product has been substantiated by recent cost surveys conducted by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Because of this variation, the specialists point out, it is a fallacy to consider the average as representing the cost of production. For example, the average cost of wheat per bushel on the 481 farms studied by the specialists last year was $2.51, but more than 50 per cent of the farmers concerned produced wheat at a cost above this figure, ranging up to an extreme of $8.20 per bushel. Similarly the average cost of cotton for the 842 farms studied was approximately 23 cents per pound, yet almost 60 per cent of the growers had costs above this average.

The department now gives the results of cost studies in the form of frequency tables in order to show the proportion of a product that is produced at or below a given cost and to call attention to the importance of a bulk-line cost rather than average cost in relation to price.

DISINFECTION OF HENHOUSE

Woodwork and Roosts Should Be Gone Over Occasionally With Some Good Lice Killer.

The roosts and nearby woodwork of the poultry house should be painted occasionally with some good liquid lice killer (which can be bought from poultry supply dealers) or with kerosene, to kill the little mites which live there during the day and at night torment the fowls.

MOST TURKEYS ARE OVERFED

Good Plan to Follow Is to Feed Very Light Grain at Start—Give Poults Milk.

Turkeys on most farms are overfed. The best plan to follow is to feed very light grain at the start and give all the milk that the young poults can drink. Experienced turkey raisers tell us that the abundant use of milk is the best method of feeding poults.

MAKING PROFIT WITH GEESE

Cheap Shed Is All Shelter Necessary and Feed Need Not Be Expensive Variety.

Almost any farmer might raise a flock of geese with profit. A cheap shed is all the shelter needed by the breeders. Even in winter they are not costly to feed, as they do well on ensilage, clover and chopped vegetables with some grain.

Harm by Sheep Sorrel.

Sheep sorrel does not injure the soil any more than any other weed—that is to say, it does not poison the soil for other crops.

Aid Corn Cultivation

A good crop of corn can be best cultivated when the field is properly prepared before planting.

Tillage and Manure.

"Tillage is manure," according to an old English proverb. Certain it is that both make crops grow.

Lingerie Is of Winsome Design

When the young bride-to-be of great-grandmother's day, with delighted fingers, untied the satin ribbons and folded back the dainty wrappings and held up to admiring eyes the lavender scented, sheer linen lingerie, so white and fresh with its embroideries and hemstitching, she must have said with reason, "Nothing lovelier could be made." Her great-granddaughter of today can say with even greater reason, "nothing lovelier can be made" as she faces the bewildering choice that meets her gaze.

Since lingerie of all sorts has become an expression of the talent of the greatest artists of the famous Parisian houses designing clothes for the well-dressed woman, writes a Paris fashion correspondent, the wealth of ideas, the fineness of workmanship, the daintiness of decoration, the sheerness of material, the simplicity and rich charm of the articles de trousseau, contrasting with the fantastic ingenuity of more daring creations, offer a simple choice for every taste, but, alas! more than fortune. A king's ransom of other days would seem a mere bagatelle in comparison with a single season's lingerie bill for the richly dressed woman of today.

Never were silks softer or linens of a finer texture, real laces used more profusely or embroideries more deftly done or tucks and plaits more charmingly combined or decorative motifs more cleverly placed than in the amazing collections now awaiting milady's approval. And never were prices higher.

New Models for Parisian Brides.

Many of the large dressmaking houses making a specialty of lingerie, negligees and tea gowns are now showing new and ravishing models to their Parisian clientele. Foremost among the showing along this line was the exhibition by a well-known firm of trousseaux executed for their private clientele. These trousseaux were peculiarly complete in that they included table and bed linens. There were tablecloths for formal occasions, rich sets laces and beautiful embroidery in bands and motifs, as well as scattered designs, which frequently echoed the pattern of the lace. One cloth of heavy linen relied entirely upon narrow hand-hemstitched bars, forming interesting oblong shapes, for its decoration.

The tea cloths and luncheon sets for more intimate occasions were becomingly of finer texture, with lighter Brussels and finer filet laces and embroideries of an almost unbelievable lightness of tracery, as well as cloths of rose, yellow and orange linen embroidered in white. Especially interesting and novel tea cloths and napkins were made of fine ecru handkerchief linen. For decoration these had applique borders in scrolls, conventional circles or squares of self-material.

Among the bed linens, to American eyes the peculiarly French, deep oversheet, with its florid embroidery and monogram was of special interest. There were large, square pillowcases to match. For every-day wear the pillowcases and oversheets were of very simple design, having deep hemstitched hems and the embroidered monogram of the bride-to-be.

Lingerie Conforms to Fashions.

The lingerie for these trousseaux was all developed in white linen of a wonderful fineness. This was made in sets of three—nightgown, chemise and culottes. There were those for simpler wear, with the monogram of the wearer in small and dainty design, with just a touch of embroidery at the top of the garments and edging of narrow valenciennes, lace. Others, more elaborate in character, were extensively embroidered, and all were trimmed with deep edgings of real lace, binche or valenciennes.

Lingerie this season is cut with special relation to the type and silhouette of the outer garment, which explains the enormous vogue of black underwear, made of triple voile. These garments are sometimes plain with the exception of an arrangement of very narrow plaits, or are edged, top and bottom, with a six-inch band of cobwebby black lace or embroidered tulle.

Mme. Jenny has most original ideas for combinations, of which the corsage is cut in a high point in the center front. From this point two ribbons go over the shoulders and hold up the back. Another variation of the conventional shoulder ribbons is obtained by crossing these on the back. The backless chemise, brought in by the backless decolletage, frequently has an amusing triangular motif of silver lace set into the front, which softens to some extent the outrageously revealing decolletage of the dress.

Unique Designs Vogue.

A new item in lingerie has made its appearance, namely, the hip belt, made of double pink chiffon, which is worn to keep up the uncorseted figure from too greatly straining the seams of the new tightly draped dresses.

It is astonishing how closely styles in underwear follow those in dresses. This is especially true since the great French dressmaking houses are giving almost as much prominence to lingerie as they are to outer garments.

A reflection of the craze for plaiting seen in our dresses last summer is in the new modes of lingerie for this spring. Straight garments on the order of the princess slip, always much worn by French women, are in solid plaiting, whether the slip be of fine white linen, silk or some of the more perishable materials that appear to find great favor among women who do not hold to conservative underwear. In nightgowns we have the 1830 yoke and puff sleeve so much featured recently in girls' frocks.

Underslips for Wear With Lace or Chiffon Dresses; Combination of White Voile and Black Chantilly Lace Motifs; No Straps Over Shoulder to Hold Bodice in Place.

Quite fantastic in design and colors are the new models in lingerie for the less conservative woman of fashion. These are of crepe-de-chine, triple voile or colored linen in white, trimmed with a color or in solid color with the garniture in a contrasting shade.

Among some new designs in French lingerie are elaborate models in closed drawers. The new models are of the closed drawer style. All the drawers are mounted on an elastic band and slip on like knickers.

Triple voile in both white and colors is a favorite material for underclothes of this type.

On a model of fine white linen with valenciennes lace trimmings the lace is in the form of insertion and edging, the former being used as a border design extending up the sides and joining the two sections in place of an ordinary seam, while the latter forms little tiers of ruffles on the sides just below the band of insertion.

Another model in white linen with incrusted motifs of white valenciennes lace is cut in one piece and barred by a ladder-stitch embroidery, the effect of panels. Each panel at the bottom is cut into deep points, the edges of which are scalloped. Between these two pointed panels are diamond-shaped medallions of the valenciennes lace. These again appear in each panel half way up the garment.

One of the newest underslips for wear with lace or chiffon dresses is a combination of white voile and black chantilly lace motifs.

STYLES ARE IN GREAT VARIETY

Milady Has Advantage in Apparel Since No One Line, Color or Fabric Dominates Feld.

One of the interesting points in connection with this season's showing of garments is that no one style line, color, or fabric dominates the field. When one style holds complete sway it makes it rather hard for women in general to appear well dressed. Costly, well-made garments in the style will look all right, but inexpensive ones that are not so well made spoil the sartorial horizon. When great style variety prevails in fabric, color and color combination, as well as line, the costliness of a garment is not so important a question.

Generally speaking, regardless of the fact that most skirts are a trifle wider than have been worn for some years and that plaited as well as circular effects are approved, the silhouette remains straight. With this as the general guide, a woman who has taste and knows her own style and type can outfit herself becomingly no matter if she has a limited amount to spend on clothes.

Sponge Cake Lemon Pie.

Put one cupful of sugar into the yolks of two eggs and beat, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and beat again, add one cupful of milk, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, being careful not to beat the entire ingredients after the whites are added. The whites rise to the top while baking and form a sort of meringue, so that the pie is really as good to look at as to eat.

Colored Sash Lends Dash.

A charming dress strikingly simple in design has the full skirt in filmy lace and the blouse in georgette. A dash of color is attained by the sash, which is tied in two short loops at the left side and the ends extend several inches below the skirt. The plain sleeves are short and the simple U. neck is unadorned.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(©, 1923, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JULY 3

THE EARLY LIFE OF SAUL.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 21:39; Deut. 6:4-9; cf. II Tim. 3:14, 15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Today if ye will hear his voice, harden not your hearts.—Heb. 3:7, 8.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Deut. 4:9, 10; 6:20-25; Josh. 4:20-24.

PRIMARY TOPIC—When Saul Was a Boy.—Acts 22:3; Deut. 6:4-9.

JUNIOR TOPIC—When Timothy Was a Boy.—II Tim. 3:14-15.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC —Jewish Boy Life.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC —Saul's Early Training and Education.

We are now entering a six months' study of the life and teachings of one of the greatest men who ever lived.

I. Saul's Birth (Acts 21:39).

His parents belonged to the tribe of Benjamin and were "Hebrews of the Hebrews," that is, Jews who have not become contaminated in their ancestry through intermarriage with the Gentiles (Phil. 3:5).

1. Time of. It is impossible to determine the exact year of his birth, but the probability is that he was practically the same as Luke or Jesus. He was a "young man" when Stephen was stoned (Acts 7:58). "Young man" may mean any age from twenty to thirty. About 60 A. D. in the Roman prison he calls himself "Paul the aged" (Philemon 9). This distinction would hardly be appropriate for a man under sixty.

2. Place of (v. 39). Tarsus, the capital of the Province of Cilicia. Representative business men came here from all parts of the world. It was a self-governing city which made citizenship therein honorable. Besides, it was one of the three great educational centers of the Roman empire. God's providence ordered that the apostle to the Gentiles should be born in a city where he would encounter men of every class and nation, making him broad in his sympathy and tolerant in his dealings with others.

II. Saul's Home Training (Deut. 6:4-9; cf. II Tim. 3:14, 15).

He was brought up in a pious home (Phil. 3:5). In the passages cited above is given the responsibility of a Jew in the training of his children.

1. Central truths to be taught (vv. 4, 5). (1) Unity of God. "The Lord our God is one Lord." This was a testimony against the polytheism existing among the Gentiles of that day. He is God alone, therefore to worship another is sin. The word translated "God" is plural in form, giving room for the doctrine of the Trinity—Father, Son and Holy Spirit. The great need of the world is a recognition of the fundamental doctrine of the unity and trinity of the Godhead. There can be no established order until God is given His rightful place; neither can there be any moral health. (2) Man's supreme obligation (v. 5). God should be loved with all the heart, soul and might, because He is God alone and supreme. This being the first and great commandment, we know what is man's supreme duty.

2. How these truths are to be kept alive (vv. 6-9). The place for God's Word is in the heart. In order that it may be in the heart (1) "teach it diligently to thy children" (v. 7). The most important part of a child's education is that given by parents in the Word of God. (2) Talk of them in the home (v. 7). How blessed is that home where God's Word is the topic of conversation. (3) Talk of them when retiring for the night (v. 7). The last thing upon which the mind should rest before going to sleep should be God and His truth. (5) Talk of them when rising in the morning (v. 7). How fitting that God should speak to us the first thing when we awake! (6) Bind them upon thine hand (v. 8). This was literally done by the Jews, even to the wearing of little boxes between their eyes. (7) Write them upon the posts of the houses and on the gates (v. 9).

Doubtless Timothy's home training was similar to Saul's (II Tim. 3:14, 15). From a child Timothy was taught the Holy Scriptures (II Tim. 1:5). This was done in the home by his mother.

III. Saul's Education (Acts 22:3).

1. In college at Jerusalem. A Jewish child became a child of the law at the age of thirteen. Most likely at this age he went to Jerusalem to enter upon his course of study. Here he sat at the feet of Gamaliel, one of the most eminent teachers that ever blessed Israel. The course of study here was restricted to the Holy Scriptures.

2. A trade at Tarsus. Perhaps after finishing his college course at Jerusalem he returned to Tarsus and learned a trade. One rabbi said, "He that teacheth not his son a trade doeth the same as if he had taught him to steal." The trade he learned was tent making. This came in very good in his later life, enabling him to support himself while preaching the gospel.

Our Trust in God.

When we are lost in the great maze of life and wander through the streets of this world feeling that the familiar path is gone; when we see no landmark of duty, no inspiring light of attractive work, and know not where we are; then, if our trust in God does not fail us, we learn lessons we should not otherwise gain. We learn self-direction or humility; we learn to cast our care on Him who cares for us; we learn to be grateful for every kindness that others can do us, and to respect all forms of life and call no man common.—James Freeman Clarke.

Gideon Is Called.

And there came an angel of the Lord, and sat under an oak which was in Ophrah, that pertaineth unto Joash the Abi-ezrite: and his son Gideon threshed wheat by the wine press to hide it from the Midianites. And the angel of the Lord appeared unto him, and said unto him, the Lord is with thee, thou mighty man of valor.—Judges 6: 11, 12.

A Handful With Quietness.

Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full with travail and vexation of spirit.—Ecclesiastes 4:6.

Meet Each Other.

Who can measure the difference between the great sun and that little blade of grass? Yet the grass has all the sun it can need or hold. In waiting on God His greatness and your littleness suit and meet each other most wonderfully.—Rev. Andrew Murray.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER

COPYRIGHT BY WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION

SUN AND RIVER.

"Hello, River," said Mr. Sun.

"Hello, Sun," said the River.

"In Swimming."

"You don't have to go to bed, do you?" asked Mr. Sun. "I do! But then it is all right, as I like to go to bed. I enjoy it and you can see that I'm not weeping tears about it, for I look so gay and so bright and so happy. I've had a birthday party this afternoon, and so I'm wearing my beautiful rose suit."

"No, I don't have to go to bed," said the River, "but I take many a rest. You've seen me looking very quiet and peaceful? That is when I am taking a rest.

"In the winter I often rest, too, when the Ice King puts one of his heat blankets over me and tells me he will attend to matters while I have a rest.

"But I don't go to sleep as you do, at just such a time, every day, or every afternoon.

"I'd like to have a talk with you," said Mr. Sun.

"And I'd like to have a talk with you," said the River.

"Just wait a moment," said Mr. Sun, "and I'll wear all my very best finery."

"Dear me, I'm honored," said the River.

Then in a few moments Mr. Sun was ready for his talk with the River. He wore a gorgeous suit of deep rose color and a collar of fleecy rose and blue and lavender and pink clouds. He wore a hat of deep sky blue with rose colored braid.

"Dear me, Mr. Sun, You are wonderful!" said the River.

"I am glad you think so," said Mr. Sun. "I don't know when I've dressed up so much. I most certainly am very dressy.

"And now, River, what is the news?"

"Well," said the River, smiling a little rippling smile, "I have had a great many boats going through me today. And some boys and girls have gone in swimming along near my banks.

"Some of the trees on the high hills above have changed into their summer green suits from the pale green spring ones they were wearing.

"The tug boats have made the usual amount of noise. What noisy little boats they are. One would think they were great big boats from the noise they make.

"But of course I know better. They can't fool the River! They're like creatures who don't amount to much who're always shouting and trying to make people think they do amount to something, because they praise themselves so much.

"Still, I'm fond of the tug boats, and they must make a noise, I suppose, so the big boats won't run them down!

"There have been some lovely sail boats about today. How beautiful they are! The River loves them so.

"And there have been big passenger boats, for you know I'm a big, grown-up River, and I have lots of work to do!"

"I know that," said the Sun.

So the River and the Sun talked and the Sun looked right down at the River as he talked.

And the River looked up at the face of the Sun dressed in his very, very best, and smiled so gloriously.

People who were passing by the river exclaimed as they saw what they called Mr. Sun's going-to-bed time—a sunset.

Smiled.

No one who saw this sunset had ever seen a more beautiful one. For one portion of the sky was rose scarlet in color and the portion of the river below was of the same color, for the river was very still and reflected the brightness of the sky just as a mirror will reflect or show one's face if one looks into it.

Never, never had people seen such a beautiful sunset. The colors seemed so wonderful that the people could hardly believe they were seeing something real. They just stood and watched until the Sun went to bed some time later, and the shadows came and the River grew dark once more.

But while the Sun was going to bed and while he gave of his glory to the beautiful River, people were rejoicing that they lived in a world where there was so much beauty.

And when Mr. Sun had finished his talk with the River he said:

"Ah, lovely River, without you I could not have looked so fine!"

Absurd.

Little Jim, though he attended Sunday school every week, did not know quite as much about Scriptural history as he ought to have known; but when his sister asked him, "Where was Solomon's temple?" he was rather angry that she should think him unable to answer a simple question like that.

"Don't you think I know anything?" he asked.

"Well, where was it, then?" his sister repeated, and then he informed her:

"On the side of his forehead, of course—the same as other folks."

Real Emotion.

"I notice that your leading lady sheds real tears in this show," said the critic, as he glanced around the almost empty theatre between the acts.

"Yes," replied the manager. "You see, she has her own money in this production."

Both Probably Right.

Tucker—Whaddya gonna be when you get out of college?

Tucker—I'm gonna be a little broker.—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.53½; No. 2 red garlicky, spot, $1.43½; July, $1.30.

Corn—No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 75c per bu.

Cob corn is selling in a very small way on a basis of $3.80@3.85 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Contract spot at 71½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 46c; No. 3 white, 46½.

Rye—No. 2 Western export, spot, $1.39½; bag lots nearby rye, as to condition, $1.20@1.30.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, $34@35; creamery, choice, 32@33; creamery, good, 30@31; creamery, blocks, 35@36; creamery, nearby, 28@30; ladles, 20@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 20@22; Ohio rolls, 20@22; West Virginia rolls, 18@20; storepacked, 17@18; Md., Va. and Penna., dairy prints, 20@23.

Eggs—Western Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, 27c; Western, firsts, 27; West Virginia, firsts, 27; Southern, firsts, 26.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 31@32c; small to medium, 29@30; white leghorns, 29@30; old roosters, 17@18; springers, 1½ lbs. and over, 51@53; 1 to 1½ lbs., 45@48; 1 to 1¼ lbs., 40@42; white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 39@41; smaller, 38@40; young winters, 3 lbs. and over, 40@43; ducks, old pekings, 27@28c; puddle, 26@27; muscovy, 25@26; smaller and poor, 25; spring, 3 lbs. and over, 35@36; pigeons, young, per pair, 40@45; old, do, 40@45.

Potatoes—Norfolk-Hamp., No. 1, per brl., $2.50; Rappahannock, No. 1, $2.25@2.10; York River, No. 1, $2.25@2.35; Eastern Shore, Va., No. 1, $2.50; North Carolina and South Carolina, No. 1, $2.50; all sections, No. 2, $1.50@1.75; No. 3, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red, $1.52½; No. 2 hard, $1.56½; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.77½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.51½, c. i. f. track, New York, first half July shipment.

Corn—Spot quiet; No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 83¼c, and No. 2 mixed, 82¾, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—Spot steady; No. 1 white, 50½c; lard easy; Middle West, $10.35@10.45.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 34¼@35c; creamery, extras (92 score), 33½@34; creamery firsts (88 to 91 score), 31@33; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19.

Eggs—Fresh-gathered, extra firsts, 28½@30½c; do, firsts, 25½@30; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western henery whites, firsts to extras, 30@39; do, browns, extras, 33@34; do, nearby-gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 25½@32.

Cheese—State, whole milk flats, fresh specials, 15½@16½c; do, average run, 14½@15.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red, winter, $1.48@1.53; do, garlicky, $1.37@1.42.

Oats—No. 2 white, 49@49½c; No. 3, 48@48½.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Veal, choice, per lb., 10@10½c; heavy fat veals, 9@9½; do, ordinary to medium, 8@9; do, heavy, smooth, fat, per head, $12@15; common, thin, $5@10.

Sheep—No. 1, wool on, per lb., 4@5c; do, clipped, 3@4; old bucks, 3@4; common, 2; lambs, spring, choice, per lb., 11@12c; do, fair to good, per lb., 9@10.

Hogs—Straight, per lb., 8@9c; sows, as to quality, 5@6; stags and boars, 3@4; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@15; shoats, as to size and quality, 10@12.

Cattle—Beef, first quality, per lb., 7½@8½c; medium, 5@7; do, bulls, as to quality, 3½@5½; cows, choice to fancy, 5@6; do, common to fair, 2@4; thin steers, 3 1-3@4½; oxen, as to quality, 3½@5; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, $50@75; do, common to fair, $30@40.

CHICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk, beef steers, $7.25@8.35; she stocks and bulls slow, steady to 10c lower; fat cows and heifers, $4.50@6.25; bulk, bolognas, $4.25@4.50; butcher bulls, $5.25@6.25; veal calves steady; bulk around, $9.50; stockers and feeders dull.

Sheep — Bulk, good and choice, $11.50@12.25; Californias, $11.75; light sheep steady; heavies closing 25@50c lower; California wethers, $6; ewes, $5.25; best native fat ewes, $4.50; bulk, $2.50@4.25.

Hogs—Top, $8.35, one load out of line; practical top, $8.80; bulk, $8.40@8.75; pigs, 10@15c higher; bulk, desirable, $8.40@8.50.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@9; bulls, $4.50@6.50; cows, $1.75@6.25.

Calves—Veals, $9@13; culls, $8@8.50; skim milk calves, $6@6.50.

PITTSBURGH — Hogs — Heavies $8.65@8.75; heavy and light Yorkers $9.40@9.50; pigs, $9.60@9.60.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $5.25; top lambs, $12.50.

Caves—Top, $11.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Cattle—Light steers and mixed yearlings, $8.40; other sales, $5.50@8.30; calves strong; good and choice vealers, $8@8.75; stockers and feeders dull, steady to lower.

Hogs—Bulk of sales, $8.25@8.55; choice stock pigs, $8.25.

Sheep—Arizona ewes, $3.75; few natives, $4; fed Texas yearlings, $8; lambs steady to 25c lower; bulk better grades natives, $10.75@11.25; Arizona $11.75.

Baffled at Last.

"Madam Cleo, the soothsayer, has retired from business, a victim of the housing shortage."

"How did that come about?"

"Most of her clients wanted to know where they'd be living next year and all the usual methods for prying into the future failed."

Reassuring.

"Well, my boy, any college debts?"

"Nothing, sir, but what with diligence, economy, and stern self-denial you will be able to pay."—Jester.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. MOON A. L. PITTS, JR
MOON & PITTS
Attorneys-at-Law
Offices at
BUCKINGHAM, C. H.
And
SCOTTSVILLE, VA.
Main Offices at Scottsville, Va.

W. D. DUIGIUD
Successor to Geo. A. Duiguid & Son
Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director
Long Distance Phone 111
Lynchburg, Va.

A. H. CLEMENT
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Practice in the courts of Appomattox Buckingham, Campbell and Amherst.

DR. L. L. GAYLE
DENTIST
Office Over Babcock's Store
Appomattox Courthouse Virginia

S. L. FERGUSON
Attorney-at-Law
Appomattox, Va.
Courts—State and Federal

CEILING, FLOORING, SIDING
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Inside Trim, Porch Columns, Brackets, Bolusters, Laths, Redwood Shingles, Special Millwork.
Complete House Bills Our Specialty
Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
Farmville, Va.

Telephone
when you want that next job of
Printing
You will get first-class work, and you will get it when promised, for having work done when promised is one of the rules of this office.
If you prefer, send the order by mail or bring it to the office in person.
Let Us Show You What We Can Do

A Merchant
We know says that it's his job to please his customers. He is 100 per cent right. It's our job to please merchants by providing the kind of printing that is wanted. Try us and see what we can do.
We Make Good

You Say You Can't Advertise?
That's what others have said and all of a sudden found some competitor was *doing* what they thought they couldn't do. And getting away with it.
Get the bulge on your competitors by telling your story in an attractive manner so it will be read. You'll get the results.
We Are Anxious to Help

Our Advertising Service
Means More Sales for You, Mr. Business Man
When you begin advertising in this paper you start on the road to more business. There is no better or cheaper medium for reaching the buyers of this community.
We can also provide
Artistic Printing
of every description.

Sale Bills
If you need some come in and see US